

Publicistic creativity of Gayaz Iskhaki in emigration

Garifullin V., Sabirova L.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

In article publicistic activities of the outstanding organizer of the Tatar periodicals, writer playwright and public figure Gayaz Iskhaki during his living outside the Soviet Union are analyzed. The rich creative heritage of Iskhaki became available to regimern researchers only after democratical changes in Russia at the end of the XX century in spite of the fact that he left a bright mark in the history of social and political life of pre-revolutionary Russia: more than two dozens novels and dramatic works, he was one of the leaders of the Tatar social revolution in the days of the first Russian revolution, a founder of the first newspapers in Tatar, the author. Due to the principled stand Directed against saregimerzhdavny system in Russia and its impenal policy, Gayaz Iskhaki jvas constantly exposed to prosecutions from the imperial government. After the October revolution of 1917, he actively expressed disagreement with policy of Bolsheviks for what he was forced to emigrate from Russia. In the years of emigration he continued the literary and journalistic creativity, organized several newspapers and magazines in Tatar around which the national intellectuals from among emigrants united. Dublicistic creativity of Gayaz Iskhaki in the conditions of expatriation is characterized by a sham polemic character and strong criticism of the Soviet regime actions. Studying creative heritage of G. Iskhaki Is urgent for completion of white spots in the history of the Tatar journalism.

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Keywords

Emigre press, Gayaz Iskhaki, Journalism history periodicals, Tatar journalism